

Table with columns: Steamer, Date, From, To. Lists various shipping lines and destinations.

FINANCIAL

THE HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, October 30

Montreal Stock Market

While the tone of speculation today was somewhat inert as compared with former days in the recent past, and the list generally dull and heavy, yet confidence in at least the maintenance of values was more widespread. Notwithstanding the weaker feeling the situation inclines to favor the bulls as far as the alleged settlement of the cotton difficulty, fair business prospects, and plenty of money, can make it. But there are few believers in any pronounced bull movement, nor is there much faith in an increase of buying orders until after the payment of the bank dividends on December 1, which will release a large amount of money, a portion of which it is thought, will surely find employment in purchasing stocks. Be this as it may, there are more general expressions of confidence in the future, and the easier course of prices today may be safely attributed to the absence of supporting demand. The conspicuously weak points were western bank stocks, which declined from causes originating at the West, while the decline in Canadian Pacific is nothing more than the natural reaction after the series of sharp advances. The principal dealings were in Montreal, Commerce, Montreal Telegraph, Richelieu, Gas, and Canadian Pacific. Except Montreal and Commerce, bank stocks were dull. The former opened lower at 184, rallied to 184 1/2, declined to 184 1/4, firm up again, and remained steady for the rest of the day, closing 1/2 below yesterday at 184. Commerce in the morning was active and weak, and sold down 1/2 to 123 1/2. It was dull in the afternoon, and closed at 123 1/2. Ontario was dull and weak, closing at 97 1/2. Molsons declined 1/2, closing at 168 1/2. Merchants was dull and, after selling at 114 1/2, closed at 114 1/4. A lot of Quebec changed hands at 110 1/2. Federal declined 2 per cent., selling down to 138. In the afternoon 138 1/2 was bid, 140 asked. Peoples was quoted at 61 1/2 to 62 1/2. Eastern Townships at 110 1/2 to 115, and Union at 67 1/2 to 74. Miscellaneous stocks were generally weaker. Montreal Telegraph was weak, and a forced sale at the close broke the market to 115 1/2—a decline of 1/2 from yesterday. Richelieu was rather more active and steady, closing at 53. City Passenger was dull, and closed at 110 1/4 to 111. Gas sold 1/2 lower at 165. Canada Shipping was offered at 88, Canada Cotton at 70, Graphic 15, do. bonds at 40, Montreal In. & Bldg. Co. at 71, and Guarantee Co. at 95. North-West Land sold up 4 to 7 1/2, closing at 69 1/2 to 70 1/2. Canadian Pacific was moderately active and irregular. It opened at 60 1/2, sold up to 61 1/2, then declined and closed at 61, 2 below yesterday. The following are the quotations of the stock market as reported by Mr. D. Lorn MacDougal to day:

MORNING BOARD

Table with columns: Stock Name, Value, Change, High, Low, Buy, Sell, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks and their market activity.

STOCKS

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, Bank of New York, etc. Lists major banks and their stock prices.

MISCELLANEOUS

Table with columns: Stock Name, Value, Change, High, Low, Buy, Sell, Bid, Ask. Lists various miscellaneous stocks.

Loans and Discounts. There was no positive change in the money market, and rates were the same under a fair demand for commercial purposes. Call loans on stock collateral rule at 5 1/2 per cent, and prime mercantile paper is discounted at 7 per cent. Money in New York continues in abundant supply, quoted to-day at 2 1/2 per cent for call loans on stocks. The New York Post in its money article says:—

There is nothing as yet to indicate a prospect of higher rates for money. It is, of course, naturally expected that this will occur at the usual time in the year, or within a month or six weeks hence, as the effect partly of the requirements for the movement of the crops and partly of the usual increase of bank accommodation to the mercantile trade to enable them to meet their annual settlements. But examination of the statistics will show that the interior current movement of grain and cotton is already largely in excess of last year's, and yet seems to have but little effect to exert the "plus" capital in the market. On October 20 the amount of wheat in store and in transit in the United States was 30,306,426 bushels, corn 11,263,444 bushels, and oats 5,219,038 bushels—an aggregate of 46,790,848 bushels, against 13,825,811 bushels of wheat, 3,237,443 of corn, and 4,315,500 of oats, or an aggregate of 32,376,757 bushels at the same date last year. Of cotton, the interior movement and the stock in store are both larger than at the same date last year. The receipts at all the interior markets in the week to October 26 were 145,330 bales, against 146,064 bales at the same time last year. The stock at all interior towns is 195,723 bales against 117,312 at the same time last year, and the stock at all the seaports is 723,136 bales against 519,306 bales at the corresponding date last year. These figures show that there has been a larger movement of crops and an accumulation of stocks of the principal items of our export crops than at any time in the season, which as yet has found only partial investment in anything but call loans, and partly also by the expectation that an advance in rates of interest would bring a large amount of money from London in the form of imports of specie.

Foreign Exchange

The sterling exchange market was unsettled in sympathy with New York, and rates were the turn easier. Bankers' 60-day bills are at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, and 3 to 6 months at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4. Demand drafts were at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4. The New York market for sterling this morning was weak and 1/2 of 1 per cent. lower. Subsequently, however, the decline was recovered on sixties, the posted rates being 4.84 and 4.82. The New York Post of yesterday says: Owing to increased offerings of bankers' bills, which are presumed to be made against purchases of stocks, and also some increase of commercial bills against cotton, the rates for sterling were this morning reduced 1/2 cent on the £, and are now down to the point where it will pay to import gold from London. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, 4.80 1/2 to 4.81; demand, 4.83 1/2 to 4.84 1/2; cables, 4.84 1/2 to 4.84 1/2; commercial bills were quoted at 4.79 to 4.79 1/2. Continental bills were unchanged, as follows, viz.: France, 52 1/2 to 52 1/2 and 52 1/2 to 52 1/2; reichsmarks, 94 1/2 to 95 and 95 to 94 1/2; and 40. The following are the posted rates of the leading drawers of foreign exchange:

60 days, 3 days.

Table with columns: City, Rate. Lists exchange rates for various cities like London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.

Consols in London were easier and declined 1/2 for money, closing at 101 5/16 for money, and 101 1/16 for the account. United States bonds were steady and unchanged; 4 1/2's at 118, and 5's at 104. United States railway securities were weak; Erie receded 1/2 to 30 1/2 and Illinois Central 1/2 to 154 1/2. Yesterday's quotations for other securities were: Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 49 1/2; New York Central, 122 1/2; Pennsylvania, 61 1/2; Mexican ordinary, 87 1/2; St. Paul common, 192.

Paris advances quoted 3 per cent rentes at 78 francs 10 centimes for the account.

LOSOS, October 27.—The Economist of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, sixty days to three months, is 2 1/2 per cent, and for trade bills, sixty days to three months, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. There has been an increased business on the Stock Exchange, and some departments have been active. Home and American railway securities are attracting purchasers, money being cheap and carrying over rates very light. Colonial railway securities and high-classed fixed dividend securities have also improved. Speculation in American railway securities has also revived. Union Pacific has advanced 5 per cent, Lake Shore, 4, Louisville and Nashville 3, Wabash ordinary and preferred 2 1/2, Central Pacific 2, Denver and Rio Grande and Ohio and Mississippi 1, and Anglo-American Telegraph 1 1/2. Grand Trunk Railway securities have improved as a result of Sir Henry Taylor's favorable views expressed at the directors' meeting on Friday."

New York Stock Market.

The stock market opened weak, and remained so all day, with a few intervals of apparent strength. The general tone throughout was heavy, and Western-West preferred and Ontario, Northern and Western were maintained, but the rest of the list was weak. Canada Southern declined 1/2, and Canadian Pacific 1/2. The coal shares fell back 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, and Villards lost yesterday's improvement. Compared with yesterday's closing the following changes appear:— Advanced—North-West preferred, Ont. & Western 1/2. Declined—C. B. & Q., Canada South, 1 1/2, Canadian Pac. 2, Cent. Pac. 1, Del. Lack. & West. 1, Den. & Rio Grande 1/2, Erie 1, Kansas & Tex. 1/2, Lake Shore 1 1/2, Lou. & Nash. 1/2, Mich. Cent. 1 1/2, Missouri Pac. 1, N. J. Central 1 1/2, N. Y. Central 1 1/2, N. Pacific 1 1/2, do. preferred 1 1/2, North-West, 1, Oregon Trans. 2 1/2, Pac. Mail 1, Reading 1 1/2, St. Paul 1 1/2, St. Paul & M. 2 1/2, St. Paul & Omaha 1/2, do. preferred 1/2, Tex. Pac. 1, Union Pac. 1/2, Washash 1/2, prof. 1, West. Union 1/2. Unchanged—At. & Central. The following were the fluctuations in New York to-day:—

Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Closing, Change, High, Low, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks and their daily fluctuations.

Association has in his possession samples of grain grown in the Lake St. John, Quebec, district, sent by Mr. J. G. Scott, to Mr. John Taylor of Montreal. The wheat is of excellent quality, and speaks volumes for what can be done in the way of grain raising in that comparatively unknown district. It will be seen, by an advertisement in today's HERALD, that the sixth half-yearly dividend of the Canadian Central Railway Company's second mortgage bonds will be payable at the office of the Bank of Montreal or London, Eng., on 1st November.

THE ST. CROIX COTTON MILL

Providence, October 28.—A meeting of the creditors of the St. Croix Mills, in whose suspension a large number of Providence banks had been heavily, was held in this city yesterday. The officers of the St. Croix Mills, Lewis Dexter, the Amos D. Lockwood, Lewis Dexter, the assets amount to \$98,539 and the liabilities \$49,324, leaving a net indebtedness of \$49,215.

PORK PACKING IN MONTREAL

Mr. F. R. Lingham, of Montreal, Mr. Johnson and Mr. G. H. Pope, of Liverpool, yesterday interviewed the Hon. Mr. Bowell with the object of getting information regarding the rules and regulations governing the slaughtering of hogs in bond. They intend organizing a company with a capital of £250,000 sterling, to enter into the business in the city of Montreal. This new industry will be of immense benefit to Montreal as the company propose operating a large packing establishment and by having their own agents in the United States it will do away with the commission business altogether. The idea is to slaughter and pack in Montreal and ship direct to Liverpool. Messrs. Lingham and Johnson leave at once for New York from which they intend to arrange for a pool to complete their arrangements for beginning operations this fall.

RAILWAY NOTES

The general passenger agent of the Lacksawanna Company denies that there was a rate between that road and the Erie on local business.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

Flour—Business in flour was moderate at steady prices, and there is no disposition to make any shading. On the contrary holders of the upper grades are rather firm, and claim a light supply of such as justification. There was a fair demand for superior, extra, and spring extra, and the lower grades sell at about quotations. Our yesterday's quotations for spring extra should have read \$5.25 to \$5.30, not \$5.25 to \$5.30. We quote:— Superior Extra, per bushel, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Extra Superior, \$4.90 to \$4.90; Fancy, \$4.80 to \$4.80; Good, \$4.70 to \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.60 to \$4.60; Strong, \$4.50 to \$4.50; Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.40; Fine, \$4.30 to \$4.30; Good, \$4.20 to \$4.20; Polards, \$4.10 to \$4.10; Ontario bags, (medium), \$4.05 to \$4.05; do. (superior), \$4.00 to \$4.00; do. (best), \$3.95 to \$3.95; do. (No. 1), \$3.90 to \$3.90; do. (No. 2), \$3.85 to \$3.85; do. (No. 3), \$3.80 to \$3.80; do. (No. 4), \$3.75 to \$3.75; do. (No. 5), \$3.70 to \$3.70; do. (No. 6), \$3.65 to \$3.65; do. (No. 7), \$3.60 to \$3.60; do. (No. 8), \$3.55 to \$3.55; do. (No. 9), \$3.50 to \$3.50; do. (No. 10), \$3.45 to \$3.45; do. (No. 11), \$3.40 to \$3.40; do. (No. 12), \$3.35 to \$3.35; do. (No. 13), \$3.30 to \$3.30; do. (No. 14), \$3.25 to \$3.25; do. (No. 15), \$3.20 to \$3.20; do. (No. 16), \$3.15 to \$3.15; do. (No. 17), \$3.10 to \$3.10; do. (No. 18), \$3.05 to \$3.05; do. (No. 19), \$3.00 to \$3.00; do. (No. 20), \$2.95 to \$2.95; do. (No. 21), \$2.90 to \$2.90; do. (No. 22), \$2.85 to \$2.85; do. (No. 23), \$2.80 to \$2.80; do. (No. 24), \$2.75 to \$2.75; do. (No. 25), \$2.70 to \$2.70; do. (No. 26), \$2.65 to \$2.65; do. (No. 27), \$2.60 to \$2.60; do. (No. 28), \$2.55 to \$2.55; do. (No. 29), \$2.50 to \$2.50; do. (No. 30), \$2.45 to \$2.45; do. (No. 31), \$2.40 to \$2.40; do. (No. 32), \$2.35 to \$2.35; do. (No. 33), \$2.30 to \$2.30; do. (No. 34), \$2.25 to \$2.25; do. (No. 35), \$2.20 to \$2.20; do. (No. 36), \$2.15 to \$2.15; do. 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SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Concorde on the Indifference of the Electorate—The Courrier du Canada on Ministerial Changes in the Local Cabinet—The Observateur on Mr. Mousseau.

Referring to the Levis election, the editor of the Concorde, writing to that paper from Quebec, says: "I read in the Eclair that about two thousand electors took part in the voting in the county of Levis where there are five thousand voters. This is a bad sign. A little more than one-third! This proves to a certain extent that it was not wrong in saying, again and again, that political indifference is one of the three principal causes of the demoralization of the electorate in our province. Is that not a subject to be regretted? Our fathers wrought soul and body to secure representative government, while the electors of to-day whose duty it is, at least, to preserve this pious heritage, to the securing of which they did not in any way contribute, live, act, or remain inactive, as though they had a no more representative government than the Patagonians or the Japanese. Now, does a representative government really exist when the minority alone makes the selection. establishes the representation, the members?"

The Courrier du Canada, alluding to the rumored ministerial changes in the Quebec Cabinet, says: "Some Liberals of the coalition class do not hesitate to state that Mr. Desjardins enters the Mousseau Cabinet they will bring out against him Mr. Francois Langlois, Mayor of Quebec, who, they pretend, will be easily elected for the County of Montmorency. Mr. Mousseau will then be obliged to form a coalition ministry with Mr. F. Langlois and a couple of other well-known Liberals. They even go so far as to mention the names of Messrs. Irvine and Turcotte."

The Observateur, a Conservative journal, contains the following: "The Observateur stated immediately after the election in Jacques Cartier, that the Honorable Prime Minister, Mr. Mousseau, would give up both his Ministerial portfolio and his seat in Parliament. The resignation of the honorable leader of the Government would, in a few days, be in the hands of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. This news, although quite like a rumour, justified by a great many circumstances, was, however, premature: the honorable minister has not resigned as yet, and, through his organs, asks what another minister would do were he in his place. For one anxious for and proud of his political honor and the confidence of his country, his path was well defined, his line of conduct clearly indicated, and in returning from St. Genevieve, with a seat crowned with a majority of only 42 votes, where twelve months previously he had been elected by a majority of 359, the Honorable Mousseau should have said to his friends: I have regained the seat of which the Courts deprived me; I appear to be an obstacle to a proper understanding among my compatriots, I am liable to suspicions, malice, on the part of some, justifiable on that of others; the country will not wait for saviours, I resign both as a Minister and as a member of Parliament. This step would, perhaps, have been more embarrassing to his adversaries than to his friends. The difficulty of constructing, with diverse scattered elements, and conflicting interests, contrary tendencies, different appetites, unfriendly shades, varied and divergent influences, would not control any other political man under circumstances as delicate and as delicate as this. Without ignoring his unpopularity, that his government had shrunk from several of its measures either promised or actually introduced, he must not forget that it will be a difficult matter for a new leader to form a government, not even a coalition one, to carry out the desired reforms and to re-establish the Province of Quebec upon a solid financial and administrative basis. There would have been required, there is still required, a great fund of independence and firmness to overcome the political crisis which the policy of the Chateaugay government in the hands of the Senecal oligarchy has caused us for a couple of years past. The patronage sought for by friends and partisans, the favors and rewards claimed by the party for services rendered during elections and caudles, the ambition of keeping in office to gratify self-love and drive adversaries to despair, often lead to the forgetting of the principles of sound administration and the true interests of the country. In the midst of perplexities, uncertainties, hesitations, failings, compromises, a minister allows himself to overreach, allows himself to be bettered, and soon he becomes but an instrument, a tool, in the hands of his friends who become his masters, and he must give up his place or move at the will of political adventurers, which leads them to plunder and spoils and him to shipwreck. Mr. Mousseau will not resign. He waits. He obeys. He is nominally leader, in reality servant. They tell him to take command, but they dictate to him how he shall command. His political acts are so many personal failures. Like the man referred to by the Latin poet, he is what is worst. Strange mixture of influence and weakness of authority and servility, who would be astonished if he were not so quick? Mr. Mousseau will not resign! He does not aim lower than a seat in the Court of Appeals. But Judge Tassereau, though I do not know his opinion as to resigning, and Judge Monk does not give any sign of withdrawing though grown old under the burden of the magistracy; a country judgeship will not answer the Prime Minister's tastes, and will not suit either his aspirations or his legitimate pride. He must, therefore, wait. And who knows whether the local members, brought with difficulty to the idea of seeing a new Government, taken perhaps by chance, new elections with their accompanying uncertainties, new horizons with their changes of political tendency, will not prefer to remain on Charybdis rather than run on Scylla?"

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Leblanc, the *mis en cause*, made application to be heard as a witness.

Mr. Mercier remarked that there was no doubt that the *mis en cause* had this right. Mr. Leblanc was then sworn: Seraphin Bastien stated in his evidence that I told him when at Meunier's that Mr. Bellerose would pay him for his services and I told him I never thought I could influence Mr. Bastien, and I never made any promise to him, directly or indirectly. I never treated any electors at St. Amour's. I had been warned to be on my guard against him. The Bellefleur whom I treated was one of my old friends and was not an elector. The evening of the meeting at Therrien's Mr. Auclair treated, Cyrille St. Amour treated, and as it was cold, before going to bed, Mr. Auclair said to me: "Pay the night cap, that is not paid, but my friends here? I paid them, not thinking that such a thing could influence them. I never treated any elector with a view of influencing him during either of the elections. I never promised any money or anything else, in a view of influencing electors."

Cross-examined: I do not recollect having gone into a room, as at Meunier's hotel with Seraphin Bastien. On the night of the meeting at Mr. B. Dion's, I do not recollect having gone in company with Dion to look for Seraphin Bastien. I am certain of this respecting the veracity of the witness Seraphin Bastien. After promising me last autumn to work for me he worked against me. A man who breaks his word leads me to doubt the veracity of his evidence. And what makes me doubt his oath is what he did against me. I met him at the election, I believe we were in the same room. When I went to St. Amour's with Mr. Pelletier and a few friends there was liquor on the table. There were some persons there who drank together. These persons may have drunk at the same table as I did. The expenses which I paid St. Amour did not exceed the legitimate expenses of my companion and myself. I did not object to liquor being put on the table. My personal expenses may have amounted to \$500 or \$600. I did not keep any account of them. I understood that it was the usual custom of the meeting at Charles Therrien's, that is what I understood when I asked him to arrange all that. When I saw liquor freely installed on the table at Therrien's, I do not recollect having made any remark to him, but that I did so to Auclair. I had ordered the liquor at Therrien's I would not have given so much. It was I who wrote the letter proposed by Valiquette. The names I put to it were Climon Vian, Francois Barthe, Gilbert Gauthier, etc.

Leon Dugas, farmer, of St. Francois de Sales, sworn: It was a custom at Mr. St. Amour's, before the election, to put liquor on the table on Sundays, as was done during the election. I noticed nothing unusual in this respect during the days of the election. I do not think the liquor was put on the table with a view of influencing the electors. Cyrille St. Amour never said in my presence that he had not been sworn as witness before this Court, but I think I told Mr. Boisvert that such was the rumor in our parish.

Leon Feron, sworn: The day that Cyrille St. Amour gave his evidence he came and sat between Mr. Lussier and myself, and said that he could have said what he wished without swearing falsely, because he had not been sworn. From this I understood that he had not told the truth. I believe him to be an honest man, and I would not hesitate in believing him under oath.

At this stage the *mis en cause* declared his enquete closed. The Court then caused Joseph Alderio Outmet, Esq., to be called: J. Corneille, Esquire, advocate, was also called, but neither of these gentlemen were in Court.

The Court then adjourned to 2 p.m. AFTER RECESS. Cyrille St. Amour, hotel-keeper, of St. Francois de Sales, sworn: I said nothing to Mr. Frigon, which could lead him to believe that I had said anything in my evidence contrary to the truth, either that I had said anything contrary to the truth, or that I could have sworn falsely.

Cross-examined: I do not recollect having said anything to Mr. Frigon or to any other person about my not having been sworn.

Benoit Bastien, sworn: I have been examined already as a witness in this case. I have known Cyrille St. Amour for eight years. He bears the reputation of being an honest man, and I would believe him under oath.

Seraphin Bastien, farmer, of St. Vincent de Paul, sworn: I have known Cyrille St. Amour for a long time. He bears the reputation of being a gentleman, and I would believe him under oath.

Joseph Dube, of St. Martin, sworn: I have known Seraphin Bastien for a long time. He bears a good reputation.

Benjamin Dion, a witness already examined, said: I have known Seraphin Bastien for a long time. I would believe him under oath.

1857 a bonus of 25 per cent. was given; in 1859 a bonus of 10 per cent. was given; in 1863 a bonus of 20 per cent. was given; in 1878 a bonus of 25 per cent. was given; in 1873 a bonus of 35 per cent. of accumulated profits, and 62 per cent. from increased value of land and plant. In all 100 per cent.—the total of bonuses since 1857 being 189 per cent.

In addition to this the illuminating power of the gas supplied to the city has been low. The city lamps have been lighted only two-thirds of the time. The gas lamps are for the most part supplied with small burners of miserable construction. Four feet burners at least should be used, and 20 candle gas should be supplied. In Manchester, Eng., the Corporation furnishes the gas 19-1/2 candle power at 24 1/2 per 1,000 feet. The whole cost of street lighting is defrayed by the city, this is estimated at \$24,000 per annum. They pay over for improvement purposes \$52,000, set aside \$25,000 towards the liquidation of the debt, \$27,000 for depreciation of works, and a small balance is added to the reserve fund. In twenty years they have paid over for improvement purposes the sum of over three millions of dollars, the maximum price for gas during the whole of this period was 4s sterling. The gas is tested photometrically, and for purity daily, and is remarkable for the clearness of its light and its freedom from impurities. If this can be done in England it can be done in Canada. With coal at 24 1/2 s sterling gas sold in London at 3s 9d.

The Gazette, and some of your correspondents, are very much exercised because the shareholders of the City Gas Company have not paid up their stock. There is no necessity for making any calls, if the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council and Mr. Glorieux continue to refuse to issue the proclamation required by law.

The provision referring to calls on stock is the same in all companies. The Great Colonization and Industrial Enterprise Company, with 25 millions of stock—a Senecal company, it is true—came into existence with the same provision, with this difference, that no proclamation is required, and the company is by special legislation taken out of the operation of the protecting clauses of the Joint Stock General Clauses Act.

Inasmuch as the Gazette will likely get the job of printing the bonds, &c., it would not be wise policy to speak of this. Yours truly, G. W. STEPHENS.

To the Editor of the HERALD: The following appears in the New York Truth of the 20th inst:—For some time past there has been a gas war between the old Blue Bonnets Gas Company and the Fulton Municipal, but arrangements have been entered into by which the latter has been bought out. From November 1st it is said the price of gas will be restored to \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The Fulton Municipal is said to be worth \$300,000 of the stock of the old company at its face value, and in another year a scheme will be carried out to consolidate all the companies.

The above shows that as a result of gas competition, the Brooklynites have now to pay \$2 per 1,000 feet for their gas, and there are no reasons to fear a like result here if matters are pushed too far? As a consumer I desire cheap gas, but it is well sometimes to let well alone. I remember many years ago when the regular fare to Quebec by the boats was \$2; the cry of monopoly was raised, and the fare was brought down to \$1 (nearly included), the owners of the new company were ruined and fares went up to \$4. Contentment then would certainly have been great gain, and the same applies to-day.

Yours, CONSUMER.

October 30, 1883. Inspector Street. To the Editor of the HERALD: I wholly concur in your remarks relative to the projected widening of this street, and the same principle applies to all such improvements. If the proprietors in Inspector street desire to improve their property by widening the street, they should be allowed to do so by all means, and the city should contribute to the cost, in the proportion that the public may be supposed to benefit by the improvement.

But why permit me to ask, should the owners of property in say Mansfield and Melville streets, in the same Ward, and Duke street, St. Ann's Ward, be asked to contribute to Inspector Street?

For my part, if I am desired to contribute towards helping my neighbors in Inspector street, in which I have no proprietary interest whatever, I would like to be able to do so for myself the amount of my contribution.

City Expropriation Commissioners seem to be of the opinion that it does not signify whether a proprietor is interested in an improvement or not, provided the contribution imposed upon him shall be of small amount. H. L.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. The Wheel. A MONTREALER'S RECORD—THE CHAMPION OF CANADA. W. G. Ross, of the Montreal Bicycle Club, the Canadian amateur champion, has started this year in twenty races, all told. Sixteen of these were ridden in Canada, and four in the United States. Of the sixteen Canadian races, Ross lost one.

This was the fifteen-mile handicap road race of the Montreal Club in the spring. Ross came in from scratch second, the winner having a start equivalent to about three miles and a half. The four races in the United States were all at the Springfield meet in September. Ross was third in two of the races (in one beating the previous mile record), and fourth in the other two, in one of which the record for two miles was lowered. Perhaps the best race he rode during the year was the mile race at the opening of the Point St. Charles Driving Park, near Montreal, about three weeks ago. Eight men started in the first heat. Ross led for half a mile when he fell, and was left by the others, but he remounted and won the race, passing six men in succession in the last quarter. The following includes all the races in which he has started this year:—

CANADA. Montreal, June 2 (Montreal Lacrosse Club races).—One mile handicap, five miles, 15 minutes, 40 seconds. G. H. Hill, 25 secs. 1st; second, same meeting, five mile handicap, four starters—Ross, 1st, 19 mins. 10 secs.; J. H. Low, 20 secs. start, 2nd.

Montreal, June 16 (Montreal Bicycle Club)—Handicap road race, Montreal to Valois, 15 miles, seven starters.—G. H. Hill, 20 mins. 1st; W. G. Ross, scratch, second; 1 hour 9 mins. 50 secs.

London, Ont. July 2 (Canadian Wheelmen's Association)—One mile, championship of Canada, heats, three starters—Ross 1st, best time 4 mins. 10 secs.; F. Westbrook, Brantford, 2nd. Same meeting, five miles, championship of Canada, five starters—Ross, 1st, 22 mins. 15 secs.; P. E. Doolittle, Aylmer, 2nd.

Montreal, July 16 (Montreal Press races).—One mile, five starters—Ross, 1st, 3 mins. 36 secs.; A. Arthur, 2nd. Same meeting, five miles, four starters—Ross, 1st, 15 mins. 35 secs.; J. H. Low, 2nd.

Montreal, September 1 (Montreal Bicycle Club races).—One mile, open, three

starters—Ross, 1st, 3 mins. 47 secs.; R. Darling, 2nd. Same meeting, five miles, open, three starters—Ross, 1st, 15 mins. 45 secs.; J. H. Low, 2nd.

Springfield meet, September 18-20. Montreal, October 6 (Montreal amateur athletic championship).—One mile, six starters—Ross, 1st, 3 mins. 30 secs. (fastest track time); G. S. Low, 2nd. Same meeting, five miles, ride over for Ross in 18 mins. 30 secs. (fastest track time).

Montreal, October 8 (Montreal Driving Park opening).—One mile, heats, thirteen starters—Ross, 1st, 3 min. 42 secs.; G. S. Low, 2nd.

Toronto, October 13 (opening of Toronto Athletic Grounds).—One mile, two starters—Ross, 1st, 3 min. 13 secs. (fastest Canadian record); F. Westbrook, Brantford, 2nd.

Toronto, October 20 (Toronto Bicycle Club races).—One mile, open, four starters—Ross, 1st, 3 min. 29 secs.; F. Westbrook, 2nd. Same meeting, three miles, handicap, six starters—Ross and Westbrook, dead heat from scratch, 10 min. 28 secs. (Canadian record); J. C. Craig, Dundas, 250 yards start, 2nd. Same meeting, five miles, open, three starters—Ross, 1st, 20 min. 8 secs.; P. E. Doolittle, Aylmer, 2nd.

SPRINGFIELD. Springfield, Mass., Sept. 18 (Springfield meet).—Ten miles, amateur championship of America, ten starters.—G. M. Hendee, Springfield, 1st, 33 min. 41 1/2 secs.; A. H. Robinson, England, 2nd; H. D. Corey, Boston, 3rd; Ross, 4th.

Same day, half mile flat, fifteen starters—Robinson, 1st, 1 min. 25 1/2 secs.; E. P. Burnham, 2nd; Ross, 3rd.

Concord, N.H., Sept. 19 (Two miles, nine starters—Robinson, 1st, 6 min. 21 secs. (breaking record); Corey, 2nd; C. D. Vesey, England, 3rd; Ross, 4th.

Springfield, Sept. 20.—One mile, seven starters—Corey, 1st, 2 min. 51 1/2 secs.; Robinson, 2nd; Ross, 3rd; Hendee, 4th (all breaking previous record of 2.54).

Aquatic. ELIOTT TO ROY IN ENGLAND. NEW YORK, October 30.—William Elliott, the oarsman, sailed for England to-day on the steamer Wyoming. While there he will try to arrange matches with the Thames and Tyne watermen, any of whom he is confident of beating. He told a reporter that he could not see any reason for rowing while in this country and is positive that any of our second-class scullers can defeat the best men in England. He said that there is no doubt that Hanlan has no equal as a sculler, and then came Courtney and the Countess, with a preference for the former. Hanlan is not quite the equal of either of them, though Elliott thinks he is superior to Teemer. After Teemer he placed George Lee and then himself, with Hamm, Conroy, John A. Kenney, Jim Ten Eyck, Jim Dwyer, and the Countess.

Gazel in the order named. He said he never was in as good health as at the present, and weighs a pound less than when he rowed Hanlan for the championship of England. He will return in May.

THE TURF. YESTERDAY'S RACE AT THE FASHION COURSE. A large number of gentlemen assembled at the Fashion Course, Blue Bonnets, yesterday afternoon, to witness the race between Mr. B. J. Coghlin's c. m. Ivy and Mr. D. McIntyre's c. g. Tearaway, in which so much interest had been taken for some time past, and the probable result of which was no small amount of speculation among those interested in matters of the turf. Among those present to witness the race were Dr. Craik, Count Von Proulx, Capt. Campbell, Hugh Paton, Sheldon Stephens, James O'Brien, Chas. Cassis, H. Macdougall, Anthony Force, Duncan Robertson, Wm. O'Brien, J. P. Dawes, D. McIntyre, Wm. McIntyre, Hector McKenzie, B. J. Coghlin, Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, W. Stephen, and many others. The start was made shortly after three o'clock, the race being over the three-mile steeplechase course, which owing to the wet weather was not in very good condition. The jumps were rather higher than usual, while the water jump was some six feet wide in consequence of the rain. The track in many parts from the same cause was exceedingly soft. A good start was made, and the animals getting off together, and the race was a neck and neck one until the bush was reached, the horses making the jumps together. At the bush, however, Ivy took the jump first, and maintained the lead in the home stretch until the finish, coming in with a good margin over the other.

The purse will be donated by Mr. Coghlin to the city hospitals. At the conclusion of the race a number of the gentlemen present subscribed a purse for a lack race, one-mile flat, for which there were three entries. The race, which was a very good one, was won by the champion, the jockey, Tubman, ridden by Mr. Hugh Paton's jockey. Those present then returned to town highly satisfied with the afternoon's sport.

BRIGHTON AUTUMN MEETING. LONDON, October 30.—The Brighton autumn handicap race to-day resulted in a dead heat between Canon's (former) Lorillard's Storm and Steven's Ironclad. Ironclad won the deciding heat.

The two mile selling Welter plate was won by Rosmore's (formerly Lorillard's) Passaic.

MR. IRVING'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA. A Great Success. The New York correspondent of the Boston Advertiser gives the following account of Mr. Irving's appearance in the Bells on Monday evening:—

The piece in which Mr. Irving made his debut was "The Bells," a three-act play adapted by Leopold Lewis from the Polish Jew" of Breckman-Chatrain, and familiar to many of the Advertiser's readers through the performance at the Globe, in which Mr. Sheridan first assumed the leading part, and later on, when James Wallack's success had made it a popular drama, it was admirably reworked by literary merit, and containing but a single interesting character. Yet its tale of wretchedness has a weird and romantic as well as morbid quality, which commends itself to the popular mind, and is simple, and the actor has no other problem to solve than that of presenting a generous rustic nature, suffering from slowly consuming remorse over a great undivided and undetected crime, until at last, under agonizing strains, the frame of mental agony destroys the frame already shaken by its own. It is in this piece and part that Mr. Irving first profoundly impressed his English public. Mathias is emphatically a "character part" and no interpretation of it could be made that would not be a compromise or express the creations of Shakespeare. But an artist's mode and method, his mental habit, and, of course, he is largely gathered from any effort which Irving's earnest admirers have admitted until at last, his genius finds its best utterance in character "performances," and it is certain that Mr. Irving's eccentricities and peculiarities are much less felt in such an impersonation, to which no classical standards can well be applied, and in which the histrionic artist is felt to be the man rather than the pupil of the dramatist.

Within five minutes after Mr. Irving's first appearance, almost,—indeed in the very moment of his first appearance and his first utterance,—the power of his most unusual and unusual personality, and the peculiar intellectual force which lies behind and within, was felt and recognized as a prime, if not the prime, source of his power. His appearance is altogether exceptional. His figure is very tall yet slight; he is dark-complexioned, and has a peculiar habit of depressing his head and protruding his shoulders, especially when he is facing the stage, with that most complicated, amazing and amusing gait, which has been happily compared to that of a "retful man trying to get very quickly over a ploughed field." But his head is wonderful. The forehead high and defined at the base by eyebrows very strongly marked, yet exceedingly flexible; the nose long, the lips narrow but sensitive, the jaw long and thin, the eyes large, slight; he is dark-complexioned, and has a peculiar habit of depressing his head and protruding his shoulders, especially when he is facing the stage, with that most complicated, amazing and amusing gait, which has been happily compared to that of a "retful man trying to get very quickly over a ploughed field." But his head is wonderful. 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The Montreal Herald. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 31.

ALL correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to Mr. JAMES STEWART, General Manager of "Herald Printing and Publishing Co." Limited.

THE OFFICE of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West.—Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Performance at 8 p.m. Theatre Royal.—Performance at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU. Dry Goods.—At their stores, at 10 a.m. BY SMYTH & WALLS. Dry Goods.—At their stores, at 10 a.m. BY H. HICKS & CO. Malaga Raisins, etc.—At 45 St. Sacramento street, at 10 a.m.

THE TWO GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

Whether the principle laid down by Lord Lorne, of Governors-General ignoring the national societies, is wise or otherwise, it is tolerably clear that it is not likely to be seriously regarded either by Lord Lansdowne or the societies. At Ottawa, on Monday, His Excellency received an address from the St. George's Society of Ottawa, and replied to it in a frank and statesmanlike spirit. It is very evident that the two Governors-General do not see through the same spectacles when estimating the proper place of the national societies in their relations to the head of the State.

congratulations; and it is narrowing the lines of "Canadian nationality"—if such a thing exists—to tell those who would tender their respects to the Governor-General—whether coming or going—that they should approach the viceroy only as "Canadians." The new Governor-General has chosen the wiser part, one which, we think, will give universal satisfaction. In another respect he can avoid an error of judgment into which Lord Lorne had fallen. The pressure on the part of a departing Governor-General to offer "good advice" to the millions of intelligent people whom he is leaving behind is some times very strong. It appeared to be too strong for Lord Lorne to resist. Several of his replies to farewell addresses were largely taken up with matter which, no doubt, was intended for the benefit of his countrymen, but having been presented in a patronizing manner and having relation to matters with which the intelligence of the people, unassisted, is fully competent to deal, his Lordship's advice has fallen rather flat. We do not believe that Lord Lansdowne will repeat the blunder of Lord Lorne. He has already shown his good sense in dealing with the "national societies" question, and we have no doubt that he appreciates the intelligence of the people sufficiently to recognize the fact that in a country whose legislation has already settled many difficult problems which still agitate the older countries of Europe, the Governor-General who governs least will govern best.

THE POLITICAL DRIFT IN ENGLAND.

The political conflict between Liberalism and Conservatism in England has assumed a new phase. For a long time the Conservatives were content to stand in a position of resistance to all change, to uphold ancient abuses because they were ancient and to declare the British Constitution to be so perfect that any alteration, however slight, would destroy it. The late Lord Beaconsfield was the first to teach his party a better method of treating political movements, and his carrying of the electoral reform bill of 1865 and his discovery of the Conservative workingman undoubtedly paved the way for the triumph of his party in 1874. The Marquis of Salisbury, who has heretofore proved himself too much devoted to the ancient method, seems to have at length become convinced of the necessity for a new line of policy, if the English Conservatives are to hold their own as a party. In an article in the National Review, the new English Conservative organ, he calls attention to the state of the London poor and the necessity for an Act to promote the erection of laborers' and artisans' dwellings in the Metropolis. It is, indeed, too true, that while societies exist for the assistance of discharged convicts, and of prostitutes who profess a desire to lead a better life, the honest and virtuous poor are left without assistance. Lord Salisbury proposes that the State should lend money for the erection of better dwellings in towns for the working classes. He affirms that public loans are justified by considerations of public policy, even if all thoughts of humanity are cast aside. He thinks that the working population should be transferred to places outside the town where good houses should be built for them. This manifesto, which has attracted a great deal of attention in England, is regarded as a direct bid for the support of the workingmen and as indicating the line which is likely to be followed by Conservative politicians in the future. No doubt it is fair enough for the Conservatives to take up the cause of the workingman and to seek to attach him to their party by promises of Government aid to improve his condition, but the concession comes rather late in the day. The workingmen of England will hardly be content to accept such a sop, if it is intended merely to induce them to cease their agitation for increased political power. There are many important political questions in England remaining to be disposed of, and some of them are mixed up with social questions, such as the housing of the poor of London, but the treatment of these questions will be safer in the hands of those who have always been the friends of the workingman, rather than of those who profess to be his friends at this late day. Lord Salisbury's manifesto may hasten the movements of the Liberals, but it is hardly likely to lose them the support of the working classes.

THE DUTY of the Canadian is first to the Empire of which Canada forms a part. We are justly proud of the title of Canadian; it is our pride to belong to a young country whose government rules nearly one half of the North American continent, whose constitution guarantees the widest freedom to its subjects, and whose resources and enterprise are rapidly placing it alongside of older nations. But if this is so, with how much greater pride may the Canadian contemplate the fact that he is also a citizen of the greatest empire the world has ever seen; and that the great country of which he forms a part has been the world's great civilization; and that the commerce of the world is carried on in so large a measure by his fellow subjects? There is one other feature of the Empire's composition which its citizens may regard with pride; it is seen in the fact that the British flag covers all nationalities, creeds and tongues, and that under itsegis there are toleration and liberty for all. This characteristic of the Empire at large is reproduced on a smaller scale here in Canada, where we have the nationalities and religions of Europe—and even of the East, to some extent—represented. It does not follow, because men in Canada call themselves Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, or Jews, that they are the less loyal to Canada. It is well known that one section or nationality is quite as loyal, has the interests of the country quite as much at heart, as any other section. It is this state of things which the new Governor-General wisely recognizes. No harm but much good will come of his official recognition of a state of things which cannot be changed and which, after all, it might not be desirable to change. It is clearly for the advantage of Canada, that needs people from all countries to settle her waste places, to be able to point to the common footing on which all the nationalities stand within her borders, and to be able to say that a love of the "old country" is no bar to official recognition or political promotion. A love for a former Scottish or English home, or membership in a St. George, a St. Andrew, or a St. Jean Baptiste Society should not prevent Canadians from having access to the representative of the Queen in Canada, when those born in Canada are presenting their

SOME weeks ago the press of the United States contained the announcement, cabled from London, that Mary Anderson, the actress, had declined an introduction to the Prince of Wales. This statement, it seems, was put forward by Miss Anderson's agent with a view to enhance her merits among her countrymen, especially those of her native city of Chicago, where such a snub to royalty was looked upon as almost as delightful as one of those exhibitions of pig-stabbing to which distinguished strangers who visit that tasteful city are invited. Unfortunately for the credibility of the story, it turned out that the Prince was not in England at the time when he was supposed to have been snubbed by the accomplished Mary, and then it became necessary to amend the form of the statement, so that it was made to appear that Miss Anderson had said that she would not accept an introduction to the Prince of Wales. As the Prince had not requested an introduction at that time, such a statement seemed to be superfluous, to say the least; but even the consolation which it for a time afforded to her patriotic countrymen is denied them. The other evening, after the performance at the Lyceum Theatre, Miss Anderson was called to the royal box and presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales. When the presentation was over His Royal Highness, who was very cool towards the lady, said: "Is it true that you said you wouldn't see me?" Miss Anderson replied with a great deal of apparent embarrassment: "I said that I would not seek the honor." This (says the account in the United States papers) was so apparent an evasion that a great deal of comment has been passed in high quarters. Miss Anderson's countrymen will be profoundly disgusted at her conduct in depriving them of a patriotic gem at the expense of royalty.

NO AMOUNT of special legislation will prevent the medical students from stealing such a body as that of "Mrs. Moses, the fat woman,"—if they can. It might, perhaps, be well to pass a law requiring all who exhibit themselves in public, for money, as oddities or freaks of nature, to bind themselves to bestow their bodies, at death, on the medical schools! In this way the rifling of cemeteries might be considerably reduced. Says a Baltimore correspondent, October 28:—

A special guard was placed at Mount Olivet Cemetery last night to prevent the violation of the grave of Blanche Moses, the fat bride, who was buried there on Saturday. As it was known that several medical colleges of the city were anxious to get the body for their dissecting tables, Keeper Beckman and his assistants stationed themselves in an upper room of the keeper's house, armed with shotguns and revolvers ready for any ghoul that might appear. About midnight while it was very dark a covered wagon was drawn up to the cemetery lane and four men alighted. Two of them were white men and the other two colored. They took shovels from the wagon, and, going to the grave, at once began their work. The watchers sighted the party and fired at them. The intruders dropped their shovels, ran with all speed to their wagon and drove off at a rapid rate. Another party of resurrectionists made a similar attempt later in the night, but was also frightened off. It is thought that one of the ghouls of the first party was badly wounded, as he gave a cry when the guns were fired. A strict watch will be kept over the grave for several nights.

What will the medical schools do when cremation becomes "the rage"? Will the students then undertake to make corpses for themselves?

WE reproduce, under the telegraphic head, certain comments of the London press relative to the guarantee of interest on the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway; but we do so solely for the purpose of letting our readers see the ignorance which it is possible for leading English journals to display on one of the most important subjects calling for treatment at their hands.

BIRTHS. HART.—On the 27th October, at No. 131 Metcalf Street, the wife of Charles Theodore Hart, of a son.

New Advertisements. RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

ANTHONY FORCE, 70 ST. PETER STREET MONTREAL. AGENT FOR: VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited) The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD. Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast, Shear and German Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings, Crosshead's Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars, Marine Shafts and Cranks, Bells, &c Messrs. P. & W. MACLELLAN, Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW. Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Iron Bridges for Railways, etc., Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description. Warehouse: 225 WELLINGTON STREET MONTREAL. 194 August 15

CITY HALL, MONTREAL, 29th Oct., 1883.

His Worship the Mayor, the Honorable J. L. BAUBRY, will attend at his office, in the City Hall, daily, from Eleven o'clock a.m. till Twelve o'clock noon, for the transaction of public business. By order. CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk. 260 b

WANTED AT ONCE.

A Boy who has had about two years' experience at the Printing business. Apply, between 4 and 6 p.m., to the Foreman, News Department, HERALD Office. October 31 260

WANTED. A situation as Bookkeeper, Correspondent, or any office work where I can be useful; had 10 years' experience, speak and write French and English, and will produce good testimonials from late employer; will accept moderate salary. Please address A. B. C., HERALD. October 31 r 260

New Advertisements. St. Andrew's Society



The Annual Preparatory Meeting of the Society, for the Election of Officers, Reception of Annual Report, and general business will be held in the

WINDSOR HOTEL, On THURSDAY, 1st November, At EIGHT o'clock p.m. By order. R. M. ESDAILE, Secretary. October 31. u 250

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

The Sixth Half-yearly Dividend On the Canada Central Railway Company's Second Mortgage Bonds

will be payable, on presentation of Coupons, at the office of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, or in London, England, On and after 1st November next. C. DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, 30th October, 1883. c 250

First-class Box Stove "ART."

DESIGN REGISTERED. Five Sizes—20, 25, 28, 32 and 36. SEND FOR PRICES. The above Stove has a large Feed Door, Dog Iron and Draft Director, Deep Ash Sink, Rods completely protected from fire, large Swing Top.



H. R. IVES & CO., Hardware and Store Manufacturers and Founders, Montreal, P.Q. Send for Price List. October 31 260

TO SHIPPERS! FOR QUEBEC!

Barge "JUMBO," Capt. Foisy, will receive Cargo in Canal or Harbor for above Port. Apply to M. SCANLAN, Dominion St. Wharf. October 29 m 258

St. John Exhibition. The Mount Royal Milling and M'fg. Co. OF MONTREAL. Have been AWARDED First Prize and a Bronze Medal FOR Rice and Rice Products.

October 18 249

LAROSE'S FAMILY LINIMENT.

Clark Meacham, of Lavonia station, N.Y., writes:—"I had lame back and shoulder for many years, and after trying many other liniments, I did not get any better; I saw the above liniment advertised, I bought some of it; after using one bottle I was cured. I recommend the liniment to all."

PARTNER WANTED

For an established, profitable, manufacturing business. Must be competent to conduct the entire management of the office and invest \$6,000. To a suitable man an equal amount will be loaned at 7 per cent, making an equal partnership, or his capital will be secured. For particulars apply to MEWHORT & HOLLAND, Commercial and Financial Agents, 237 1/2 St. James Street. October 29 m 258

STORAGE!

Good Storage for all kinds of DRIED FRUITS—Valencias, Currants, &c., at

BLAIKLOCK BROS'.

No. 17 COMMON STREET. October 30 259

MASONIC! Knight Templars and Royal Arch Regalia

For Sale at a Low Price. Can be seen at J. L. MOSS, 436 Notre Dame Street. October 30 m 259

TO WHOLESALE CIGAR MERCHANTS

Wanted samples on Commission, Domestic and Havana. All transactions guaranteed, none but reliable Houses. Address "Traveler's" Box 2091, Post Office. October 30 m 259

FOR SALE.

Three Shetland Ponies. Apply at 145 William Street. October 30 r 259

The Monk, the Bird, and the Debit. THREE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Is it the Suit that makes the Monk? Do the Feathers make the Bird? Can we truly say Debit makes Profit?

These three important questions have not still been completely solved. However to first, we ordinarily answer: No, it is not the Suit that makes the Monk. To the second, we ordinarily answer: Yes, the Feathers do make the Bird. The opinions are divided on the third question. Some will say no, Debit does not make Profit, high prices only can give good benefits, and others will say: Yes, it is the Debit that makes profit and cheap sales that makes Debit.

The last is our personal opinion on the matter. We think it pays better to sell cheap, and in a large quantity than to raise too high the prices of goods and to serve only a few customers. We now express the judgment given on this important question by an experienced man, whose capacities in trade and business matters is acknowledged by everyone. We speak of Mr. I. A. BEAUVAIS, 186 and 188 Notre Dame Street West. It is the reason why we cannot too warmly recommend the public to pay a visit to his immense establishment, which contains more than 5,000 OVERCOATS of all prices, tastes and sizes. There is more stock of that line in that store than in EIGHT other stores together.

Here follows an illustration of a few prices which is good to take notice of: Overcoats! Overcoats! Overcoats!

Table listing prices for various types of overcoats: OVERCOATS FOR MEN \$ 4.50, OVERCOATS FOR MEN 5.50, OVERCOATS FOR MEN 6.50, OVERCOATS FOR MEN 7.25, OVERCOATS FOR MEN 8.00, OVERCOATS FOR MEN 8.75, OVERCOATS FOR MEN 9.50, OVERCOATS FOR MEN 10.50, OVERCOATS FOR MEN 12.00

All the prices enumerated above, you will find marked on the Overcoats. We now ask the public in which other store except at I. A. BEAUVAIS, one can get so good an Overcoat at such low prices, starting from \$4.50 and going up to \$12. A specialty for this year, and which no one can buy in any other store for less than \$20, \$25 or \$30, consists in our handsome

OVERCOATS with Fur Collars and Cuffs!

You will buy those Overcoats for \$12.00 to \$15.00 at I. A. BEAUVAIS. Well, now, are not those real cheap goods? And is it not worth the trouble to go and see if this is true before going elsewhere. These Overcoats are cut in a strong and beautiful style called Irish Frieze. They are fancier and as warm as the Fur Overcoats. Once more, and not for the last time, we will tell you: Go and see

I. A. BEAUVAIS' ESTABLISHMENT.

Nos. 186 and 188 Notre Dame Street West, And for a small amount, you will dress warm and stylish for all the Winter. A well-dressed man has the half of his subsistence won.

Don't you forget it, and remember the numbers: 186 and 188 Notre Dame Street West. October 30 u 259

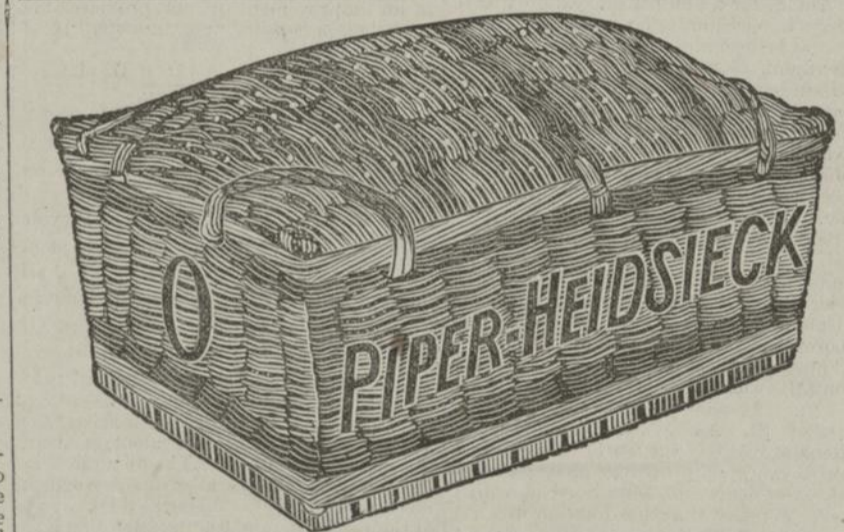
FOR SALE.

To Arrive per Steamer from St. John's, Newfoundland, ANOTHER LOT 500 BARRELS PURE

NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL.

J. S. MAYO, 9--COMMON STREET--9 MONTREAL.

October 29 258



JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ACTINOLITE vs SPARHAM. ADVERTISEMENT.

Our Mantles are all choice styles. SHOW ROOMS! For Jackets! VISIT For Ulsters! OUR NEW SHOW ROOMS For Dolmans! For Paletots! For Children's Mantles!

The advertisement contained in the issue of the Witness of Oct. 22nd, charging that six houses on the corner of Mountain and Dorchester streets, covered with Actinolite Cement, were in the month of September last, leaking badly is false, and the undersigned challenge the Sparham company or its agents, to prove the correctness of the assertions of said advertisement.

To show the public appreciation of the Actinolite Cement, as compared with the Sparham, and although the former has only been in the Montreal markets since the month of June last, whereas the Sparham has been canvassed for about seven years, the undersigned make the following offer.

They will submit their books to any competent person provided the Sparham Company will do the same. And if they fail to prove that they have done more work with Actinolite Cement since June last, and have on hand more contracts for Actinolite Cement Roofing than the Sparham Coy. have with their Cement, they will give \$100.00 to the Montreal General Hospital. If they succeed in making the above proof then the Sparham Coy. shall give a like sum to the Hospital. We await the acceptance of the offer by the Sparham Coy.

JOSEPH JAMES & CO, Metal, Slate, Actinolite Cement, and General Roofers, Corner Latour St. and Busby Lane.

Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. Week Commencing MONDAY, OCT. 29th. Engagement of MRS. LANGTRY (Prior to her departure for Australia), supported by her own Company, Mr. C. A. HENDON, Acting Manager, when she will appear in the charming comedies—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Eve's, and Saturday Matinee. SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Eve's, Sale of reserved seats begins Friday morning, October 26, at 10. Prices—75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. October 30 259

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY Will celebrate Halloween Night

GRAND CONCERT In the QUEEN'S HALL.

On which occasion the Rev. JAMES BARCLAY, B.A., will deliver an Address. Mrs. Caldwell, soprano, of Hamilton; Miss Maggie Barr, sweetest of all Scotch Singers; J. W. Bengough, Caricaturist; and others, will take part in the programme. Tickets and plan of Hall at New York Piano Rooms. October 27 b 257

Art Association of Montreal. The Art Classes, under the direction of Mr. ROBERT HARRIS, R.C.A., ARE NOW OPEN.

In these Classes systematic instruction after the manner of the French Studios is given. Session—Seven months, in two Terms. For further information, apply to S. ENGLISH, Secretary. Montreal, 12th October, 1883. 244

New Advertisements. ST. JOHN EXHIBITION, 1883.

LEATHER BELTING AND Fire Engine Hose, &c.

Four First Prizes and Two Diplomas The highest of all Awards for

Leather Belting and Fire Engine Hose, were accorded by the Judges at the St. John Centennial and Dominion Exhibition.

ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal, over all Competitors. October 26 1m 256

GOLDEN EAGLE CIGARS!

LIMENOS! PRINCESSAS! CONCHA FINA. 1 Case of these fine Cigars at

PHILIP HENRY'S, 134 ST. JAMES STREET. October 29 258

At STODDART'S

41 and 41 1/2 Bleury Street! At STODDART'S! A splendid stock of MUSIC BOXES, with all the latest improvements. Parties leaving small deposits can secure these instruments for the coming Xmas.

Arrived—A splendid Stock of WALTHAM, ENGLISH & SWISS WATCHES. A larger and better selected stock, for cheapness and durability, cannot be found in Canada.

Swiss Solid Silver Hunters, silver cap'd, jewelled movements, from \$8.00 English Levers, from \$10.00 Do. Compensation or Gold Balances, 30.00 Waltham Compensation Balance, jewelled, heavy cases, 16.00

The Largest Stock in the City to Choose from. Guaranteed five years from the Factory. The largest and cheapest stock of SOLID GOLD and REAL STONE RINGS in Montreal, being made at our Factory, can be produced at first cost. October 30 259

FOR SALE.

1 Car-load JAMAICA ORANGES just received. Narrows and Malpeque OYSTERS received daily. Cases CANNED LOBSTERS Do do MACKEREL Brls. and h-brls. No. 1 FAT CAPE BRETON HERRING

TABLE CODFISH STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL Newfoundland, Halifax, Gaspe A. COD OIL. Barbadoes, Demerara, Antigua MOLASSES

Mess, Prime Mess, Extra Prime PORK Pool's PICKLES, mixed and assorted TO ARRIVE—Small Cans of the well-known CALEDONIAN MINE COAL.

J. & R. McLEA'S COMMON STREET.

October 24 254

NEW LABRADOR HERRINGS.

A PRIME CARGO Now landing Ex S. S. Greentand, Of the Famous Munn Brand. A small lot ex SS. Commodore still on hand. And other Choice Brands daily expected. LORD, MUNN & CO. October 9 1m 241

NOTES OF A TRIP TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

ON BOARD STEAMER UNITED EMPIRE, October 17. Leaving Ottawa by the Canadian Pacific I joined the Grand Trunk at Brockville, and after a pleasant ride arrived on Monday evening (the 15th inst.) at Sarnia, from which port the Beaty line of steamers run to Port Arthur, or Prince Arthur's Landing, as it was formerly called.

I took the United Empire, which has only been launched a few months, and it is in the saloon of that floating palace, as we are steaming up Lake Huron, that I pen these lines.

I presume nearly all of your readers know where Sarnia is located, and what sized town it is, but for the information of the few, I may say that it is a town of about five thousand inhabitants, situated on the River St. Clair, which connects Lakes Erie and Huron. Opposite Sarnia is Port Huron, on the American side, and it is said, probably with truth, that up and down the St. Clair there pass more vessels than on any other river in the world. Yet but little of it stops to benefit either Sarnia or Port Huron. The St. Clair is merely a narrow thoroughfare, on which a vast and steadily increasing commerce floats by between the numerous and important towns and cities and scattered settlements on the shores of these vast inland oceans. So numerous are the vessels passing up and down the St. Clair that it has been deemed out of the question to obstruct navigation by a railway bridge, as a draw to be of any use here must be nearly always open; hence at this point the cars have to be run on to great ferry boats, and trains of freight and passenger cars are thus transported from one side to the other.

But let me not unjust to Sarnia and Port Huron. Situated as they are at the point of junction between the Grand Trunk Railway system and the Lakes Huron and Erie, it goes without saying that a considerable business must be done by them, and both towns, although not large, are still places of quite an amount of wealth and importance.

THE BEATY LINE. The United Empire was to leave port last evening at 10. She did not get away, however, until noon to-day, so great was the quantity of freight to be taken aboard. All night long the men worked hard, and the steady roll of barrels of flour and puncheons of molasses, the continuous wheeling in of boxes of merchandise of all conceivable descriptions, the steady tramp of the laborers were heard all the night long—contractors' supplies, machinery, and goods for the mines at Silver Islet, merchandise for Port Arthur, Duluth, Winnipeg, and various points in the Canadian and American North-West, reached by the Canadian and Northern Pacific Railways, you would wonder that the ship, great as she is, is large enough to hold so much. At last, the whistle is sounded, the planks are drawn, the pursers springs lightly into the gangway, the ropes are loosened, the engines begin to work, the vessel throbs with the life pulse now imparted to her, and we know that we are moving. Handkerchiefs are brought into requisition, and passengers wave adieu to friends on shore, and we bid good-bye to Sarnia.

The Beaty Line consists of four steamers, the United Empire, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, of which the United Empire is the newest and largest, and is in every respect a credit to the Merchant Marine of Canada. It was launched in June last, is 270 feet in length, has accommodation for 170 cabin and about 2000 stowage passengers, and will carry 1,200 tons of freight. Every precaution has been taken to make her staunch and strong, while the saloon is fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort equal to the best ocean steamer. She is proposed by a crew.

These four steamers have made two trips weekly between Sarnia and Port Arthur during the season now closing. That the Lake route is, since the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, a favorite one both for freight and passengers, is evidenced by the fact, that on nearly every trip during the season these steamers have carried from one hundred to two hundred and fifty passengers, and full cargoes of freight. Next spring the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have their four new steamers running from Algoma Mills, and there can be little doubt that after this, until the line is finished north of Lake Superior, the bulk of the travel to the Canadian North-West, will be by way of the Lakes and Port Arthur. From my experience, even so late in the season, I have no hesitation in saying that in the summer no more delightful trip can be taken than to the North-West by way of the Lakes, and then what a comfort to escape the annoyances of the Customs officers!

Perhaps it might be interesting to speak of

THE OIL WELLS near Sarnia, which are well worth a visit. The owner of a half-dozen kindly drove me out about eight miles, where the tall derricks to be seen in every direction told me we were in the oil district. Petrolia, where the great oil boom struck so hard a few years ago, and where a town grew up, as if by magic, in the middle of the woods, and where poor men suddenly found themselves rich, is some eight miles further on. We did not go to Petrolia, as I had an opportunity of seeing a better producing well here than any in Petrolia, at the present time. Four years ago a Mr. Raynesbury had a "hole put down" (to use the orthodox phrase), and from that time to the present, he has been pumping steadily an average of twenty barrels a day. Few wells are run so cheaply as his, for from the same hole he gets the oil, gas to use as fuel for the engine and to light the premises at night, and also water to feed the boiler. Most of the proprietors make the one engine pump several wells, which is done by

attaching the "jerker." This is a small iron pipe, connected at one end with the walking beam attached to the engine by a triangular shaped piece of iron, and at the other to the pump at the well to be "jerker" in such a way as that the one engine can pump several wells. The cost of sinking a well of 48 feet is about \$240. The average production of the wells is not very great, about two barrels a day, so that when a man, as in the instance given above, strikes a twenty barrel well he is considered to have got a bonanza. I should have stated that the oil is pumped into tanks, from which it is hauled to a large receiving tank owned by a company, who issue delivery receipts, and from there it is forced through iron pipes some eight miles or so to the railway at Petrolia into oil cars to be taken to the refinery. The oil business, like a great many other things, has its drawbacks, not the least of which is that often, after boring the usual 480 feet, the owner finds he has nothing but a "dry hole," without so much as a drop of oil.

THE GRAND TRUNK. While waiting a day at Sarnia, I saw train after train, loaded with freight, passing over the Grand Trunk, and I could not help being amazed at the enormous traffic which this line has developed, while the thousands of passengers who are weekly carried in safety over its line can testify to the great benefit which it has conferred upon the country at large. Some persons are apt to look upon the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways as dangerous rivals, and that in the eager competition for business which exists between the two companies one or the other must be worsted. Such persons, however, have no adequate conception of the vast extent, enormous resources and rapid development of the tracts of country from which they respectively draw their traffic. There is undoubtedly room for both roads, and the hope of every well-wisher of his country should be that both companies may have a long career of prosperity before them.

In my next letter I shall endeavor to give you some notes of our trip up the lakes, and after that you will hear from me from the Great North-West.

NORTH-WEST COAL MINES.

What a Practical Mining Engineer Says. Mr. Holme, who accompanied Dr. Selwyn on his trip west, gives the Brandon Sun the following account of their visit to the Saskatchewan coal mine:—

Arriving at Medicine Hat, we visited the mines of the Saskatchewan Coal Company. Here we met Mr. Woodworth, General Manager, and Mr. Lawson, who has the management of the mines.

There are two principal seams of coal, the largest of which, ranging from 5 to 7 feet, is now being worked. It lies horizontally at the bottom of a deep gully, 293 feet below the level of the prairie, and somewhat higher than the river which flows close by. It is worked by simple adits or hauls, driven in various directions. At the time of our visit there were eight headings in the coal, about 5 feet by 6, the largest being driven about a distance of 170 feet. The coal is of very fair quality, and is a good specimen of lignite. In comparison with the Springfield coal, I am of opinion that the Medicine Hat coal is superior, having a greater percentage of pure carbon, and less of volatile matter, but there is not a wide difference between the two. The coal is loaded into small wagons or tubs (each holding half a ton) at the "face" of the workings, then wheeled out to the foot of the incline, laid with rails, down the side of the hill. Here they are hooked on to a rope, four or five at a time, and drawn up to the top of the slope, 800 feet in length, and placed on a raised platform, and then discharged down a "shoot" into the coal cars. The grading for the siding from the main line, 1 1/2 miles in length, was already completed, and rails were expected to be laid in a few days; so that, by this time, they will have this done, and can load the cars at the mine. The company will appoint agents at various stations along the line, east and west, where it will pay, to open a depot. Negotiations are pending with the C.P.R. for a special cut rate, and, if granted, it may be expected that Brandon will have coal this winter for about \$8 per ton. The colliery is in fine working order; but I don't think, with their present facilities, that they will be able to get a daily output of 500 tons, as they expect.

Reporters.—What is your opinion as to the future of the Saskatchewan Coal Company? "I think that their eastern trade cannot continue in face of the early opening of the mines at the Souris, which are 350 miles nearer to Manitoba." Regarding Mr. Anderson's mine Mr. Holme said: "We visited the Cascade coal mine, situated on the north side of the Devil's Head creek. Operations have only just been commenced, and at present it is impossible to tell with any degree of accuracy the extent of the deposit. The coal is a genuine anthracite, about five feet thick, and runs into the hillsides at an angle of 70 degrees, the adjacent rocks being contorted and irregular, some perfectly vertical, others turned right over and lying unconformably upon them. It is possibly only a local deposit changed into its present character by the intrusion of igneous rocks, and great pressure of adjoining strata. It is the best description of coal, and of high commercial value."

IMPORTANT. When you visit or leave New York City have Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at Grand Union Hotel, opposite the Centre Depot, 49 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any first-class hotel in the city.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE. Published Semi-Monthly, containing the TIME-TABLES AND MAPS of all CANADIAN and the principal AMERICAN RAILWAY and STEAM NAVIGATION LINES. For sale by News Dealers and Bookseller and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers. PRICE, 20 CENTS. Annual Subscription, \$2.00 payable in Advance. CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., (Limited) Publishers and Proprietors, 190 and 192 St. James Street West

Auction Sales.

BY SMYTH & WALLS. NOTICE. We beg to inform our customers and the public generally that we have this day sold out our Stock and all interest in our Montreal business to THOMAS SMYTH and THOMAS P. WALLS. The business will be carried on from this date under the name and style of SMYTH & WALLS. THOMAS WALLS & SONS. Montreal, 24th October, 1883. # 257 THIS MORNING.

Opening Trade Sale OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

The Subscribers will sell at their Ware-rooms, 10 DeBROLES ST., ON TUESDAY, the 30th and following days,

- A Stock of General Dry Goods, comprising— 90 Bales Grey Cottons 80 do Tapestry Carpet 75 do 10-4 and 11-4 Quilts 67 do 12-4 Quilts 36 do Blankets 23 do 7 and 6-4 Tweeds 8 do A. W. Worsteds 5 Cases Dummerlin Tablings 3 do Damask Towels 4 do Lace Curtains 2 do Table and Piano Covers.

Also, A Bankrupt Stock of General Goods Consisting of Tweeds, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Platedware, Notions, etc.

Like-wise, A large Consignment of Canadian Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Kid Mitts, Cardigans, Guernseys, White and Grey Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Furs, &c. Sale at TEN o'clock. Positive and Without Reserve. SMYTH & WALLS, 257 Trade Auctioneers, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE, LABRADOR HERRING. Bartlett's and other brands Montreal Inspection Nos. 1 and 2 Looch Fyne Herrings, Kegs and Half Kegs 250 Ruinlets Prime Newfoundland Dry Codfish. MOLASSES. Puncheons Barbadoes and Porto Rico Molasses also a few Puncheons Jamaica Rum. OILS. Steam Refined, Pale, Brown, Straw Seal Oils, Genuine Newfoundland Cod Oil in Iron Bound Barrels. JOHN BAIRD & CO. 191 COMMISSIONER STREET. October 2 241

TO CONSUMERS.

English Oak-Tanned Leather. BELTING! MANUFACTURED FROM THE PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER. CASSIS, STIMSON & CO. March 31

BUTTON MANUFACTORY Stock and Machinery, FOR SALE BY TENDER In the Matter of C. J. NORDHAUSEN & CO., Manufacturers and Merchants. MONTREAL.

TENDERS at so much on the dollar on Inventory prices will be received by the undersigned up till Thursday, 1st November next. At TWELVE o'clock noon for the whole of the Stock in trade, Machinery, Fixtures, &c., amounting, as per inventory, as follows:— Machinery, Fixtures, &c., \$ 6,750 96 Buttons, manufactured and in process of manufacture, 6,460 86 \$13,211 82 Terms, CASH. The purchaser will have the privilege of assuming the unexpired term of lease of premises, Fortification Lane, Montreal, which expires 1st May, 1886. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The inventory can be seen on application to Mr. H. Aletter, Berlin, Ont., and the stock, &c., examined on the premises, and all information obtained from the undersigned. SAMUEL C. FATT, Trustee.

WANTED AT ONCE! 10,000 LABORERS, FOR RAILWAY WORK. Joiners, Stonemasons, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Drillers, &c., for C. P. R. Co.'s new extension between Algoma, Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay. For particulars, apply at once. SCOBELL, VIDLER & CO., 29 St. James Street West, next door to Witness Office. October 12 244

Auction Sales.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY. Chickering Piano in Good Order. Canterbury and stool, one other square 7 octave piano, parlor furniture, 2 large Angola Eggs, marble top and plain bedroom furniture, large assortment of hall and cooking stoves, range, &c., from a private residence. Large sale at our rooms, St. James Street, FRIDAY NEXT, THE 2nd DAY OF NOVEMBER, Sharp at 10 o'clock. Also, a small retail stock of Groceries. SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers. Also, magnificent circular plate glass show case, cost \$200, large walnut counter and a very fine set of Tea canisters, in perfect order.—S. & G. 258.

Sale of Household Furniture, CARPETS, PICTURES, PLATE, CHINA and GLASSWARE, BOOKS, and general effects, for Estate late ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., by order of the Executors, at the Residence, corner of Sherbrooke and Guy Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th NOVEMBER, At TEN o'clock. Particulars again. 259 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

Highly Important TRADE SALE OF Hardware, Guns, Gun Furniture, FISHING TACKLE, Sportsmen's Goods, &c., &c., IN THE MATTER OF RALPH HALL KILBY, Of the City of Montreal, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT & MERCHANT.

We have been instructed by the undersigned Trustee to sell by Public Auction, in lots to the trade, at the Stores, NOS. 346 & 348 ST. PAUL ST., —O— Wednesday, the 14th Nov., AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

The whole of the stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Hunting knives, Razors, Wrenches, Corkscrews, Dog Chains and Collars, Locks, Shaving Boxes, Casters, Measuring Tapes, Razor Straps, Knobs, Life Protectors, a very large assortment of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, comprising the Spencer, Ballard and Creedmore Rifles, assortment of Double Barreled Shot Guns by celebrated English makers, large quantity of American Revolvers, large stock of Cartridges and Cartridge Cases, Gun furniture, Compasses, very fine lot of Carriage Lamps, New Goods and Latest Patterns; Fishing Tackle, Salmon and other Rods, Reels and Flies of every description, and a complete assortment of Lines, Hooks and Bait; also, Sportsmen's Waterproof Clothing. Amounting to about \$28,000. The whole forming the largest assortment in Canada. The Office and Store Furniture will be sold at the close of the sale. TERMS CASH. SAMUEL C. FATT, Trustee. SHAW & GOWDEY, 258 310 3, 7, 10, 12, 13N Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES At Private Residences. Sales of Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., in the City and Country, and General Merchandise. All receive our best attention. SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers. 32

Miscellaneous. ST. JOHN, N. B., PICKLED FISH WE OFFER FOR SALE: 500 BRLS. CHOICE, FAT SHELBURNE HERRING, (LARGE and No. 1.) 400 BRLS. and HF-BRLS. No. 1 BAY SPLIT HERRING, 4,000 BOXES SCALED HERRING. HARDING & HATHEWAY, ST. JOHN, N.B. September 27 231

SCOTCH WHISKEY! "GLENMAHRA" in Bulk and in Cases of one dozen Quarts. Scotch Pale Ale! AITKEN'S of Falkirk, IN QUART and PINT BOTTLES. CLARET! (Vintage, 1874.) CRUSE & PILS, Bordeaux, QUARTS AND PINTS, BOTTLED BY WILLIAM SHIELDS & CO., LEITH.

FOR SALE BY J. G. SIDLEY, COMMISSIONER ST., MONTREAL. September 10 13N 216 COLE'S LAMP STORE, 418 NOTRE DAME STREET. OUR FAMOUS ONE DOLLAR LAMP. Handsomest ever shown. NEW HALL LAMPS, all styles and all colors, from \$1.50. FANCY BRACKET LAMPS, for Halls, Kitchens, and Parlors, 50c to \$1.50. COLE'S FIRST PRIZE COAL OIL. COLE'S LAMP STORE, 418 Notre Dame Street. CARRIAGE LAMPS! FIVE IMPROVED CARTRIDGE LAMPS. Splendid assortment. All styles and prices. FRED. S. COLE'S LAMP STORE, 418 Notre Dame Street. October 13 245

Auction Sales.

BY C. F. ELWES & CO. Horses, Sleighs, Robes, Harness, &c., On Wednesday, October 31st. At 1300 Mountain street, the residence of Mrs. A. PREVOST. (Now in Europe.) The Subscriber has been instructed to sell—Pair fine Chestnut Carriage Horses, 6 years old, and thoroughly broken to single and double harness, one large Family Sleigh, by Larriere, with valuable set of Black Bar Robes, 1 Victoria Sleigh, by Larriere, quite new, one large Square Sleigh, with good set of Buffalo Robes, one Dog Cart, Tandem Sleigh, only been used a few times, one Larriere Cutter, with Robes, a noble little rig, one Covered Sleigh, and one Carriage in good order, one Phaeton Sleigh, with Black Robes, fine double set of Silver Mounted Harness, one single set, one Brass Single Set, Lady's and Gent's Saddles, three valuable Musk Ox Robes, &c., &c. All on view day previous to sale. SALE AT 2.30 P.M. C. F. ELWES, Auctioneer. 257

Miscellaneous. THE WINDSOR Base Burner. 1833 FINE CASTINGS 1833 Square Base Nickel Trimmings AND TEAKETTLE ATTACHMENTS THE HOT BLAST IS THE MOST Economical, Durable and Powerful Heater Made, ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Coal and Wood Heating and Cooking STOVES, AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL. W. CLENDINNING'S, 216 and 218 ST. JAMES STREET, AND 524 Craig Street. October 13 245

E. B. EDDY'S PARLOR and BRIMSTONE MATCHES AND WOODENWARE EXCEL ALL OTHERS MADE. MAMMOTH WORKS, AT HULL, P. Q. September 7 214

PATERSON & ROLIN MERCHANT TAILORS, 343 Notre Dame St. JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE STOCK OF FALL GOODS, CONSISTING OF Scotch, English and French TWEEDS, Coatings, Overcoatings and Trouserings. September 6 213

GIBB & CO. Having received their Fall and Winter Goods Tailoring and Haberdashery, Also, PATTERN SUITS FROM POOLE, INVITE INSPECTION. September 19

YES! YOU CAN GET SOME OF THE FINEST FINISHED PHOTOS IN TOWN AT MR. PARKS' STUDIO. GO AND TRY. 195 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. June 14 141

VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE. For Sale at a Bargain, Two Second-hand N. Y. Weber Grand Pianos, one Grand Chickering, one Grand Hallett & Davis, and several Squares. All in first-rate order, almost as good as new, and very suitable for Convents or Schools. Apply to N. Y. PIANO CO., 226-228 St. James Street, Montreal. August 1 182

MONEY TO LOAN. Money To Loan at 6 per cent. on First-class Mortgage. Several City and Country Properties for sale on liberal terms. H. M. PERRAULT, 99 St. Francois Xavier Street. August 11 191

Auction Sales.

BY M. HICKS & CO. THIS MORNING. TRADE SALE OF MALAGA RAISINS, Assorted qualities, in boxes and fractions. MALAGA FIGS, LEMONS and GRAPES, VALENCIA RAISINS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, etc., Ex SS. "Mossbrow" direct from Mediterranean Ports. ALSO, WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, etc., COFFEES, SPICES and sundRIES. And, if arrived in time. SMYRNA FIGS and RAISINS. For account of Messrs. J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. At their Stores, 45 St. Sacramento Street, On Wednesday, 31st October. Sale at TEN o'clock A.M. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. 252

Miscellaneous. LYMAN'S STANDARD BLUE BLACK Writing Fluid, AND COPYING INK. APPROVED and USED by the Bank of Montreal, The Grand Trunk Railway, The Leading Newspaper Offices and Mercantile Establishments AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS April 9 84

ENVELOPES stamped in Relief Cameo and illuminated in colours by PATENT PROCESS, quicker, cheaper and better than by any other house in the country. No charge for Business Dies. All our Work is Designed, Engraved and Stamped on the Premises by Competent Artists. GEO. BISHOP & CO., Engravers, Lithographers and Printers, 169 St. James Street. May 5 107

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS, INDIA PALE and XX MILD ALE, EXTRA and XXX STOUT PORTER. (In Wood and Bottle.) Families supplied. SAND PORTER, Quarts and Pints. OFFICE: 179 St. JAMES STREET WEST, MONTREAL. Orders received by Telephone. August 14 193

DOW'S BREWERY, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. In following bottles only, are authorized to use our labels, viz.: Jos. Virtue, 646 Dorchester street. Thos. Ferguson, 19 Aylmer street. Wm. Bishop, 162 St. Elizabeth st. Thos. Kinsella, 105 Colborne street. ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

JNO. H. R. MOLSON & BROS. ALE AND PORTER BREWERS, 286 St. Mary street MONTREAL. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE and PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families Regularly Supplied. ORDER RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. May 2 24

Portland Cement, Fire Bricks, Drain Pipes, Roman Cement, Water Lime W. & F. P. Currie & Co. Grev Nun Street. May 108

TO VIOLIN, BANJO AND GUITAR PLAYERS. Just received, a full line of superb Italian, French and German VIOLIN STRINGS in Gut, Silk and Steel. Also, a special line of finest GUITAR and BANJO STRINGS. FOR SALE AT H. PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE, 226 and 228 St. James St. September 15 221

Auction Sales.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU. THIS MORNING. EXTENSIVE SALE OF Fall and Winter DRY GOODS. The subscribers will sell at their Stores Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, And Following Days. A complete and general assortment of Dry Goods, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of, in part, Blue and Black Presidents, Heavy Beavers, Black and Grey Naps, Black Cloths and Doeskins, Worsted Coatings, 6-4 Black Italians, Meltons, Beeston Jackets, Canvas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, French Merinos, Crape Cloth, Black and Colored Velveteens, White and Scarlet Flannels, Grey Flannels, Ladies' Corsets, Shawls, Kid Gloves and Mitts, Wool Hose, Winter Scarfs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Coat and Vest Buttons, and a full assortment of Small Wares. LIKEWISE, 15 Bales Grey Cottons 7 Cases "Flannels, heavy 4 do A. W. Black Cashmeres 4 do 6-4 Coatings 7 do Tweeds, assorted 6 do Cardigan Jackets 7 do Woollen Yarns 3 do Table Oil Baize 9 do Shirts and Drawers 10 Bales White Blankets, assorted 7 do Brown Blankets 2 cases Ladies' Corsets 2 do Cloth Caps 2 do Winter Mitts 22 do Assorted Hosiery 30 do Shirts and Drawers 25 do Grey and Blue Flannels 4 do White Shirts 5 do Fancy Prints 3 do Heavy Stiffes AND A complete assortment of Linen Tablings (bleached, half-bleached, white and brown) Sheeting, Assorted Towels, Stair Linen, Canvas, including 7 cases of Job Towels. ALSO, A large quantity of Gents' Felt Hats of superior quality and styles. A consignment of Fur Caps and other manufactured furs. Just received, with positive orders to close without reserve, 650 doz. Gents' and Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hosiery, assorted in colors, &c. 370 doz. Gents' A. W. Shirts and Drawers of superior quality and assorted sizes (Scotch make). TOGETHER WITH On Manufacturers' Account, 12 cases Assorted Chinaware, by the package. The whole without reserve in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Sale each day at TEN o'clock. BENNING & BAR-ALOU, Auctioneers. 259

Miscellaneous. C. M. Patney VIENNA BAKING POWDER, Messrs. S. H. & A. S. EWING Beg to announce that they have purchased the right of manufacturing and selling the justly celebrated and well-known VIENNA BAKING POWDER from the executors of the late C. M. Patney, and will continue its manufacture at their mills 57 & 61 St. James Street MONTREAL. A continuance of that patronage already so extensively accorded is respectfully solicited. For Sale by all Grocers. February 13 37

JOHN HOPE & CO., MONTREAL. Agents in Canada for JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam. MARTELL & CO. Cognac. JULES ROBIN & CO. Cognac. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay. DEINHARD & CO., Gerny. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera. COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto. MULLEN & DARTHEZ, Tarazona. FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles. E. & J. BURKE, Dublin. PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London. BULLOCK, LADE & CO., Glasgow. WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin. &c., &c. N. B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1859. Before making your Fall purchases see our immense stock and compare prices. Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Curtains, Poles, Corsets, Stair Rods, Oriental Rugs, Kensington Squares, School Bags, Haversacks, Blind Rollers, Curtain Materials, Stair Pads, Carpet Linings, &c., &c., in every variety of latest styles. Largest assortment, best workmanship, lowest prices. Prompt and satisfactory fulfillment of all orders guaranteed. 5 per cent. discount allowed on cash purchases. JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 459 and 461 Notre Dame Street. October 16 247

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1873

A CANADIAN RAILWAY KING.

Career of Mr. George Stephen. From the Banffshire Journal. Mr. George Stephen, of Montreal, is familiarly known in this country as the originator and leader of the great enterprise by which the continent of America is being crossed by an iron roadway, connecting the coasts of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

For generations there have been Stephens, farmers and yeomen, in the county of Banff, and that his career furnishes a marvellous example of success in the application of solid natural endowment to the pursuits of commerce.

George Stephen, while quite young, was set to work, and for a season was herded by the glebe of Mordlach, to his friend Mr. Cricklaugh, the now venerable minister of the parish. After a time, the lad was sent into Aberdeen to learn the drapery business, and served an apprenticeship there.

William Stephen had been born at Croftglass, in Glenrines, where his father had been farmer. Mr. Stephen, Hillside, Mr. Gordon, Rintin; Mrs. Stewart, Dufftown, and others still in the district, are of his relatives.

No sooner was George Stephen on Canadian soil, and entrusted with the conduct of business, than he manifested sagacity and courage that for a time astonished those with whom he was connected. The success with which he opened up new channels of business was, however, his best justification.

The company of which he is at the head was incorporated towards the end of February, 1881, little over two and a half years ago. The task they set themselves to accomplish was the construction of a through line of railway in Canadian territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The opening up of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be of importance to Europe beyond the immediate opening up of the trade of the American continent. It will bring China and New Zealand, and many of the most important Eastern ports three or four days' nearer to Europe and her markets.

REWARD FOR HIS NATIVE COUNTRY. The lands adjacent to the line, of which grant was given by the Dominion Government, are parcelled off for settlement by emigrants. Mr. Stephen has made provision for a Mordlach colony, one of the fertile stretches of land being so designated, but we are not aware that any of the sections have been taken up by people from Banffshire.

Mr. Stephen, as the leading member of the company, necessarily travels much on the line, and we notice that he possesses a private car, a masterpiece of comfort on wheels, with kitchen, smoking room, writing room, &c. Mr. Stephen conducted the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise over the line, so far as constructed, when on his great tour to the North-West; and he was the host of Prince Leopold while on his journeyings thither.

In the course of his successful career, Mr. Stephen has never lost sight of his early home in Dufftown. A number of young men have gone from the county to fill situations in his employment; and no charitable or worthy object connected with the Mordlach district is brought under his notice without meeting with recognition.

Shortly after Mr. Stephen went to Canada he removed his parents thither, both of whom survive to rejoice in their son's prosperity. Mr. Stephen, as befits a leader in commercial enterprise, occupies an important social position in Montreal. He has lately built himself a mansion in that city, the style and elegance of which have been the theme of admiration in the Canadian press.

LOSS AND GAIN. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever." "My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move."

Professional Cards. ANDREW A. WILSON, STOCK BROKER. (Member of Montreal Stock Exchange.) Stock bought and sold for cash or on margin. Office: Hamilton Chambers, 17 ST. JOHN ST. (P. O. Box 1867.)

J. & R. ESDAILE, BROKERS. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) 17 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL. Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash, or on margin.

Professional Cards. JOHN FAIR, ACCOUNTANT. Commissioner for taking Affidavits of Ontario. 115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, March 23.

Professional Cards. JOHN FULTON, Accountant and Auditor. 242 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. November 15.

Professional Cards. MESSRS. BATEMAN & QUIRK. 3 Molsons Bank Chambers, MONTREAL. HYDRAULIC AND RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

Professional Cards. LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c. Freehold Buildings, COURT STREET, TORONTO.

Professional Cards. H. COTTE, Accountant and Auditor. Address: P. O. Box No. 1,866, September.

NEW COAL FIRM!

AUDENREID, BROWN & CO. Philadelphia, New York and Montreal.

ESTABLISHED HERE in the INTEREST OF CONSUMERS!

214 and 216 ST. JAMES STREET.

SIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG. EGG and FURNACE SIZES, ex Vessel or Wharf, \$5.35. STOVE and CHESTNUT SIZES, do do \$5.00.

Purchasers having the entire control of their own Carting and Weighing Arrangements.

NORTH-WEST BUFFALO ROBE COMPANY, SEASON 1883-1884. Beg to notify the trade that their large and complete stock of Buffalo Robes, consisting of over 25,000 ROBES, INDIAN DRESSED.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, (LIMITED) CUTLERS, No. 6 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD. By Special Appointment to Her Majesty.

Professional Cards. EDWARD EVANS, ACCOUNTANT. 215 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. March 30.

Professional Cards. JOHN McDONALD, ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR. 230 St. James Street, Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1867.

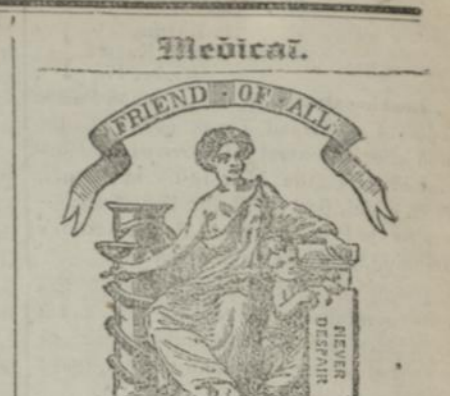
Professional Cards. JOHN FOSTER BATEMAN, M. Inst. C. E. of London, England. E. P. QUIRK, M. Inst. C. E. of Dublin, Ireland.

Professional Cards. H. MACMAHON, Q.C., MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. January 12.

Professional Cards. GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS OFFICE. Corner Richmond and Carling Streets LONDON, ONT.

Professional Cards. C. H. SMITHERS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKER. (ROOM 25 DREXEL BUILDING) No. 3 Broad Street NEW YORK.

Professional Cards. J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks Among the Leading Necessaries of Life.

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breas, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. - Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. - Times, July 13 1864.

WILL CURE Sick Headache. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

NORMAN'S Electro-Curative Belt Institution. ESTABLISHED 1874. Norman's Curative Electric Belts, Bands, Insoles and Trusses, are guaranteed to be the best remedy known for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all Stomach and Chest Complaints, Constipation, all Diseases of the Nerves, Genital Organs and Rupture.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES. CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This is the only safe and reliable preparation of Meat-Extract in the Market.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE. In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

A BOON TO MEN. A victim of early impotence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, he discovered a certain means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. LEVINE, 43 Chatham St., New York. July 9 mwf 162

DOMINION DESPATCHES

Wedding Chimes—Personal—Emerson & West Lynne Bridge—Supreme Court—The Philharmonic Society's Concert.

FROM THE CAPITAL

OTTAWA, October 30.—To-day St. John's Church was the scene of a fashionable wedding, the contracting parties being Capt. Wm. H. Lyman, barrister, and Miss Eleanor Murray Ritchie, daughter of Sir Wm. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

On Monday to-day, Mr. J. Bowes, Government architect, was in the act of leaving the west block, he was suddenly taken ill, and fell on the steps. Dr. Kelly, who happened to be close by at the time, attended to him. The illness will, it is thought, be only a temporary character. It was caused by a rush of blood to the head.

Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., C. S. Douglas, M.P.P., and Mr. Mutchmor, an Emerson alderman, arrived in the city this morning. Mr. Royal's visit is in connection with the loop line, which connects the Manitoba and South-Western Railway with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Emerson, West Lynn, and other points. It was learned that some two years ago, Emerson and West Lynn became one town, known as Emerson.

West Lynn was to be re-equipped with heavy improvements to the extent of some \$250,000 on accepting the union. Among the liabilities the Corporation assumed was the maintenance of a traffic bridge across the Red River, which straddles both places. The city accepted the responsibility to the amount of \$105,000 for a payment of a portion of the cost. The case was taken into Court, a dispute having arisen, and decision was given against the city. The Corporation now wants the Government to pay the entire cost of the bridge, a vote of \$30,000 towards the building thereof having been passed last session, and the Manitoba Government giving \$5,000.

The Supreme Court did not sit to-day, owing to the marriage of Chief Justice Ritchie's daughter.

His Excellency the Governor-General, the Marchioness and suite, honored the Philharmonic Society with their presence at the first concert of the season to-night. The audience was made up of the beauty and fashion of the Capital, and when the Vice-Royal party entered the hall they were greeted with hearty cheers. His Excellency and the Marchioness bowed their acknowledgments, after which a pretty arranged song of welcome was presented, words by "Serenus," Mrs. T. W. Harrison, and music by Prof. Harrison, of the Ladies' College. It met with a warm reception and followed by several solos and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

ONTARIO

Osgoode Hall Notes—Proposed Opening of Toronto Stock Exchange—The Boards of Trade and the Insolvency Bill—Appointments on the Ontario & Quebec Railway—The East York Perjury Case—Race Prejudice at London—Suing a Woman for Breach of Promise—Centennial of Ontario's Settlement to be Celebrated.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—An order was made at Osgoode Hall to-day admitting to bail in a sum of \$8,000, Macpherson, at present in Gederich gaoil, committed for trial on a charge of rape. Judgment was given to-day at Osgoode Hall on a motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus, in which the Ontario and Quebec Railway, and Messrs. Thos. Darling, of Montreal, Turner or Mason, of Hamilton, and Clarksons, Thompson and H. W. Darling, of Toronto, to whom was referred the respective bills of the Montreal, Toronto and Kingston Boards so as to assimilate and harmonize their respective provisions in accordance with the views expressed at the meeting and as soon as their labors will be completed a deputation of representatives from each board is to proceed to Ottawa to urge upon the Government the passage of the measure so framed.

A circular was issued to-day by Mr. White, General Superintendent of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, and Credit Valley Railway, notifying them of the following appointments to take effect on the 1st November:—E. Tiffin, general freight agent; D. McNeil, general passenger agent; A. L. Horton, engineer; D. Preston, mechanical superintendent of both systems; C. V. Leonard, master of transportation, C. W. R.; Jas. Wilson, master of transportation, T. G. & B. division.

The Grand Jury to-day brought in a true bill against Strader and Entwistle, for perjury in the York County election trial. Their counsel moved to quash the indictment on technical grounds, but the Judge declined to give a decision, as he had formed a very strong opinion on the case and would not try it. The case was, therefore, adjourned till next assizes.

A preliminary meeting was held this afternoon for taking steps to celebrate the centennial anniversary next June of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists. It was thought desirable to hold the celebration during the semi-centennial week of the city and after discussing different modes of commemorating the event the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

LONDON, 30.—A witness for breach of promise of marriage. Damages \$5,000. The citizens' and grand jury's petition for the commutation of Maria McCabe's sentence was sent to Ottawa this evening.

QUEBEC

Mr. Paquet Accepts. QUEBEC, October 30.—Mr. Paquet has definitely accepted the office of the joint Sheriff of Quebec. This makes a vacancy in the representation in Levis in the Legislative Assembly.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Colored Citizens Want Justice—The Stationery and Printing Trades' Union Term—Dominion Alliance Meeting—Personal—The Dynamites Committed for Trial.

HALIFAX, N.S., October 30.—A meeting of colored citizens in the African church last night passed the following resolution:—"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to submit a memorial of our grievances to the city council and Local Government, requesting representation on the school board in appointments soon to be made to that body; and further resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting we should organize to secure our rights, if necessary, by a long agitation, and that a committee for that purpose be appointed." A committee of fifteen was appointed.

In the Supreme Court chambers to-day, before Judge Thompson, Mr. Motton, on behalf of Stather, asked what amount of fees would be required for his release, and was answered himself in \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000 each. Mr. Borden, for the prosecution, stated that he intended to proceed with the preliminary examination in the matter in the lower court as though nothing had been previously submitted to the grand jury. A further motion will be made in the matter by Mr. Motton to-morrow at 11 a.m. It is stated the required bail will be given.

The winter term of Dalhousie College opened to-day with an address by Dr. Weldon, professor of law and jurisprudence. The college is in a most encouraging condition, and announces the present session with a large attendance of students.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance commenced in this city to-day. Hon. Sam'l Freeman was chairman. An encouraging report was read and adopted. A discussion took place on the Scott Act and the new license law for the Dominion. The following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved, That it is desirable for the Executive Committee of this Alliance to seek to unify the various temperance organizations in all the colonies of this Province, in regard to united efforts to secure the best enforcement possible of the recent laws the Canada Temperance Act of 1875, and the License Act of 1881. Resolved further, that our officers for the ensuing year make special efforts by correspondence and otherwise to accomplish the result."

Rev. Peter Goodfellow, Presbyterian Minister at Antigonish for several years, died at that place to-day after a lingering illness, aged fifty-five. James Holmes and Wm. Bracken were again before Stipendiary Magistrate Pryor to-day, when he committed them for trial in the Supreme Court for having dynamite and dangerous explosives in their possession. Bail for them was refused.

CANADA IN ENGLAND

The Dominion Invited to Participate in the Lord Mayor's Show

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—A letter received by the Hon. A. W. McLellan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, from the Secretary of the Canadian Fisheries Commission, states that Canada has been asked to take part in the Lord Mayor's procession which takes place in London on the 9th of November next. The authorities desire to add a new feature to the procession this year by giving prominence to the colonies. India has consented to cooperate and Canada has also agreed on the condition that she shall occupy a conspicuous position in all the companies of the Canadian Pacific Railway with a product of Canadian soil. The occasion will, doubtless, be taken advantage of to disseminate a lot of literature bearing on the advantages the Dominion offers to intending settlers, and thus serve as a splendid advertisement.

How the Dominion's Fishery Exhibit Compared With Other Countries

OTTAWA, October 30.—It will be of interest to know in what departments the Canadian exhibit at the International Fisheries Exhibition at London excelled. In looking over the first volume of the Jury award, which is as yet somewhat incomplete, prizes are awarded to Canada in the following classes:—Canned fish, gold medal; pickled fish, gold medal and money prize; dried fish, gold medal; Rodgers' patent fish ladder, silver medal; model of salt water pond, silver medal; most complete fish breeding establishment, gold medal. In this connection it should be stated that the United States also received a gold medal for the largest variety. Natural history animals, Canadian Government a gold medal; United States also a gold medal. Fishes of commercial value, collection of penaeidae, gold medal; de spondriidae, bronze medal; galadina, gold medal; salmonidae, gold medal; coregoni, gold medal; siluridae, silver medal; chiperidae, gold medal; shononidae, silver medal; squallidae, silver medal; slipper fishes, gold medal. This was the only gold medal awarded in this class which was competed for by India, New South Wales, Sweden, Russia and other countries. As compared with a great fishery commission, the United States fisheries commission, the Minister is satisfied that the Canadian collection scored the greater success but the Americans secured the larger number of medals for the reason that, in addition to the Government's exhibit they had 225 individual collections which were for sale. Mr. Dimmick, in referring to this matter, states that if the Canadian collection had been separated Canada would have doubled our American cousins in the number of medals carried off.

PERILS OF THE SEA

Sad Story of a Shipwrecked St. John Sailor

ST. JOHN, N.B., October 30.—Wm. A. Finley, the sole survivor of the schooner W. H. Hourk, of this port, wrecked at Vineyard Sound, returned here this morning, and tells a sad tale. He says the vessel, while bound from New York to St. John with coal, was struck by a squall on the night of the 19th. The schooner was capsized, and George Flowers, the cook, was drowned in his bunk. Malachi Whalen, one of the crew, struggled to a boat and I pulled him upon the keel with me. James R. McKennon, sailor, who belonged to Cape Breton, was drifting about on a plank. In about half an hour after the capsizing, the schooner suddenly gave a roll and disappeared from view, engulfing my father-in-law. McKennon floated around for a time, but soon he succumbed. I could not swim a stroke, and several times I was washed off with my comrades, but always managed to regain the boat. After battling for three hours, Whalen became exhausted and died. All through that dreary night I struggled, my strength gradually giving way, and my body becoming benumbed with cold. Morning found me still afloat on my frail hope—hungry, weak and sore. At eight o'clock a three-masted schooner hove in sight. I called to her,

LONDON AGAIN ALARMED

By Mysterious Explosions on Her Underground Railway.

Two Simultaneous Outbreaks At Points Six Miles Distant from Each Other.

Many Passengers Injured

And Great Damage Done to Stations and Trains.

LONDON, October 30.—About 8 o'clock this evening a terrible explosion occurred near Phared street underground station on the Metropolitan railway. On the first alarm a strong cordon of police was summoned to preserve order, to keep the way clear and convey the wounded to the hospitals. The passengers who were on the train at the scene say there was suddenly a loud report like a cannon, then a sudden darkness, the gas lights from front to rear of the train being put out; glass was broken and splinters of wood flew about the cars, cutting and wounding many passengers. Above the din were heard the

Shrieks of the Wounded people. All this occurred in a moment's space of time, and for a while confusion reigned supreme. The train, which was crowded, contained principally country visitors returning from the Fisheries Exhibition. After leaving the station the train travelled steadily ahead, although the concussion smashed nearly all the lamps in the Phared street station, and caused much damage to the permanent way. When the train reached the next station, St. Giles Road, the first efforts were made to remove the hurt. Some were dreadfully burned, but more were prostrated by fright. All the doctors, surgeons and dispensaries in the neighborhood were called into requisition. The first impression was that an explosion of gas had caused the disaster, but later investigation showed that the most serious damage was done to the most rear cars, which were damaged the most, and are mere skeletons. The general opinion of the railway officers and of the police is that the disaster was caused by some explosive material being placed probably in the rear. Most careful search is being made.

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